PT. PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI

(Austindo Nusantara Jaya)

South Sorong Regency

West Papua Province

Indonesia

Summary of Management Plan

September 2014

Summary of Management Plan

PT. PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI – South Sorong Regency, West Papua Province, Indonesia

1. Executive Summary

PT PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI is a company established in Indonesia for as development of a new concession of 32,025.14 Ha into a palm oil plantation integrated with the mill. The concession area located in Kokoda Utara, Kais and Metamani Sub District, South Sorong Regency, West Papua Province. The land status is "APL" ("other land use", allowed for development) according to the current government land use master plan.

PT PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI (PT PPM) is a subsidiary of PT Austindo Nusantara Jaya Agri, a member of RSPO.
Ongoing to its development, PT PPM commit to conduct a HCV and SEIA Assessment by hired a Lead Assessor that registered by RSPO. The HCV and SIA Final Report summarized separately and have been integrated with the company management plan.
The company has conducted the socialization to the community regarding the company operational activities.

2. Reference Documents

- SIA Assessment Report : SIA Assessment PT PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI was conducted in November 2013 prepared by Remark Asia, Indonesia
- HCV Assessment Report : HCV Assessment Report PT PERMATA PUTERA MANDIRI, , was conducted in September - October 2011 and August 2014 prepared by Fahutan IPB, Bogor, Indonesia
- Izin Lokasi" (location permit) Nomor 522.2/118/BSS/Agustus 2010, date August 1st 2011, signed by Head of South Sorong Regency, covering area of ± 35.000 H**a**

- ANDAL Approval : 525/76/BSS/IV/2011 August Year 2011, Date April 25 2011, Decree Head of South Sorong Regency
- Indonesia HCV Identification Toolkit version June 2nd, 2008 and High Conservation Value Area Development and Monitoring Project Draft issued by HCV RSPO Indonesia Working Group on August 2009
- Indonesia Government Regulation related to conservation management and monitoring, IUCN Red List, CITES and PP No. 7 Tahun 1999
- Location Map of PT. PPM
- Development and Planting Map of PT. PPM

Figure 1. PT. PPM – Location Map

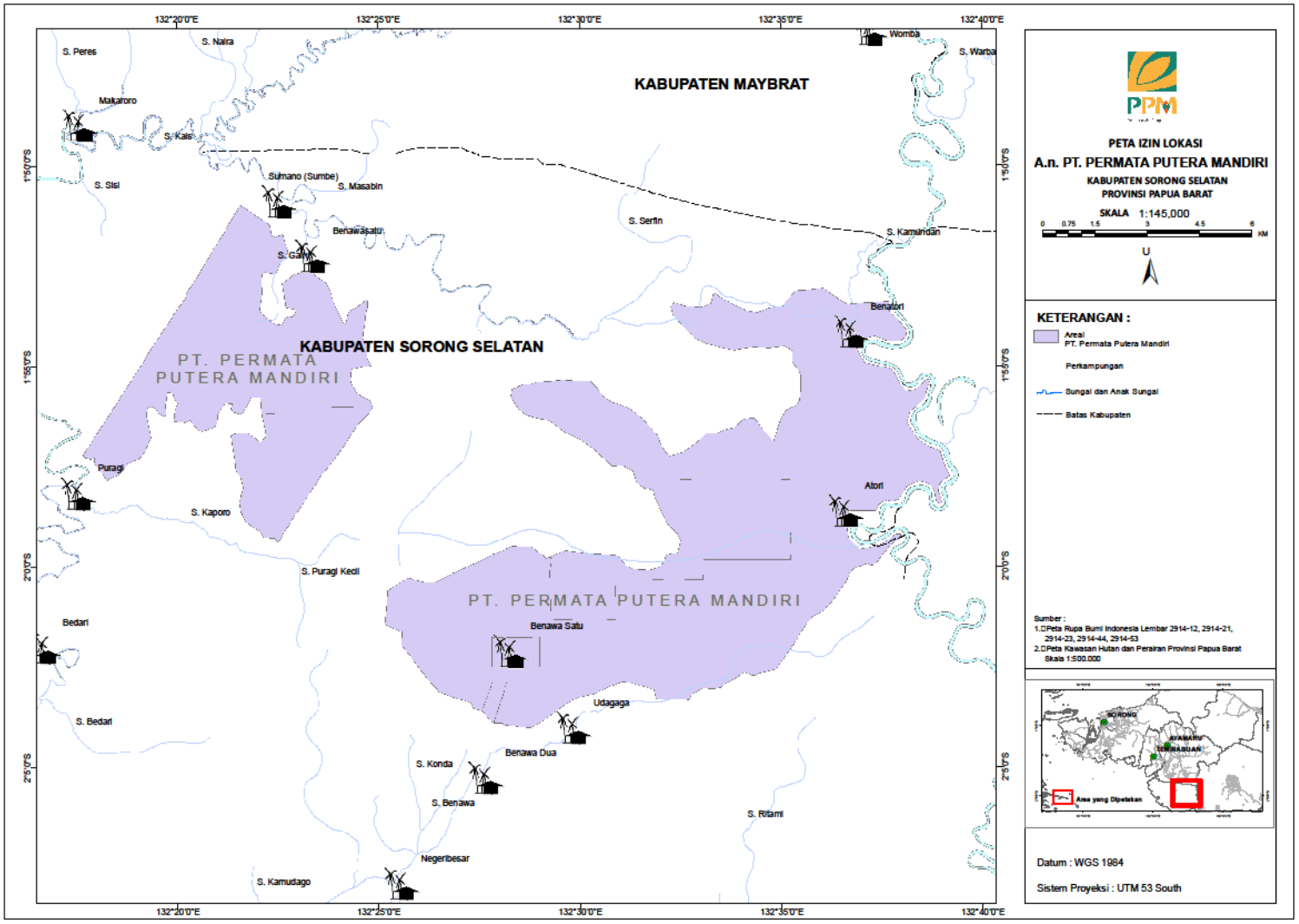
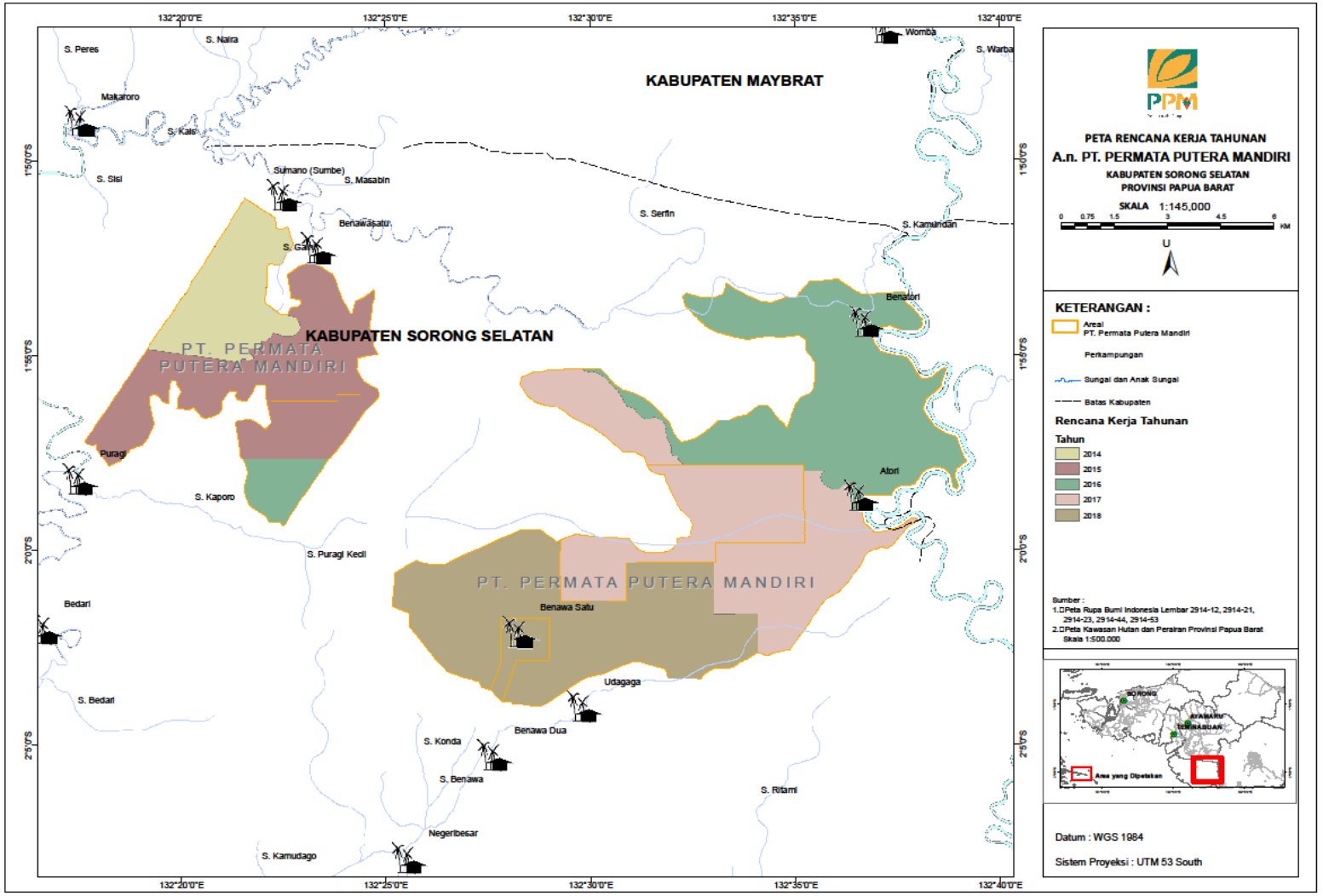


Figure 2. PT. PPM – Development and Planting Map



Planting developtment of PT. PPM will be begin in 2014, detail planting development PT. Permata Putera Mandiri described in table 2 bellow

Table 2. Planting Development of PT. Permata Putera Mandiri

No	Year of planting development	Area(Ha)
1	2014	1.000
2	2015	4.000
3	2016	4.800
4	2017	5.300
5	2018	6.400
Total planting area		**21.500**

3. HCV and SEIA Management Plan

Company Information and Contact Person

Company Name	: PT Permata Putera Mandiri
RSPO Membership Number	: 1-0113-11-000-00 (registered as PT Permata Putera Mandiri)
Capital Status	: Foreign Investment
Project Address	: North Kokoda , Matemani and Kais Sub District, South Sorong Regency, West Papua Province
Head Office Address	: Gedung Atrium Mulia, Jl HR. Rasuna Said, Kav B 10-11, Kuningan, Jakarta 12910
Telephone	: (021) 2965177
Type of Business	: Oil Palm Plantation and Mill
Contact Person	: Indra Pangasian Hutabarat (indra.pangasian@anj-group.com)

Personnel involved in planning and implementation:

- Akhir bin Man (General Manager PT PPM)
- Indra Pangasian Hutabarat (Head of Sustainability Department)

Stakeholders involved during implementation:

- Agriculture Agency
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA)
- Local Government (Regency, Sub District and Villages)
- Partnership Members
- Company employees
- Local community leader

4.a. Summary of Management and Mitigation Plan (SIA)

Present Status	Ideal condition	Activities	Outputs
1. Labor Recruitment			
Percentage of workers form the village surround the area is still small, and, if there any workers from them, only for a casual laborer. Skill and capabilities of the local people is still low (below standard).	1. More workers from the surrounding villages hired by the unit management. 2. The local people have improved their ability and skill, despite their low level of education.	1. Provide education and training to local people to improve the ability of those who wants to work for the company	1. The numbers of labor from surrounding villages are increase. 2. Capabilities and skills of the local people is increase so they can be accepted to be the company's employees.
2. Communication and CSR Programs			
Good relationship and continuous communication amongst the company and the nearby villagers are not established yet.	The villagers and the company are in a good and harmonious relationship.	Start to establish intense communication; by visiting the village agencies' person, community leaders or having an informal chit – chat with the village people in a coffee shop.	Good communications between the company and the villagers so there will be no gap amongst them.

CSR program has not progressed, so there is perception that the company take into consider of the surrounding villages. *Brimob* (army) presence makes people feel scared and see the company as an opposed. No socialization about smallholding plantation yet (*kebun plasma*). There is no assistance institutions for community empowerment and education	CSR programs that suit the needs and desires of the community surrounding villages are available and established. The army (*Brimob*) placement were not too much and so striking. Smallholdings are should be developed. There must be assistance institutions who continuously accompany the local people considering the limitation of human resources.	1. Exploring the needs and wants of the local people citizens for CSR programs. 2. Socialized the CSR programs that have been compiled by the company, 3. Socialization on how to prepare a proposals and application mechanism. 4. Executing CSR program that has been approved. 5. Police and local people have to be involved for the security matters. 6. Socialization on how to manage smallholding plantation. 7. Assists in the training program, communication approaches, education and community empowerment	1. CSR programs are accomplished well. 2. The local people in the village are helped by the CSR programs. 3. The local people will feel that they belong and be a part of the company 4. There are smallholding plantations owned by the local people. 5. The local people understand on how to manage oil palm plantation. 6. There is a change of workplace culture 7. Establishment of working time discipline 8. Skills improvement of the workers 9. Economic growth for the community

3. Road infrastructure availability			
Transportation to villages' area is still use the long boat and traditional boat down the sea.	As a critical infrastructure in supporting the communities' education and economics activities; using the roads are more efficient and effective for mobilization.	1. Develop the roads for transportation 2. Coordinate with local government authorities for the road manufacture to the villages.	Decent and adequate roads are available in the area.
4. Light and electricity availability			
The local people in the villages were difficulty to have lighting	There are general lighting in the villages to support public facilities and community activities.	Build a public lighting facility in every villages	1. Decent and adequate lighting facilities are available for the community.
5. Clean water supply			
Residents of some villages surround the company are having the similar difficulty for the needs of clean water. Especially in the dry	The villagers have a source of clean water to meet their needs, especially for consumption needs.	1. Manage and maintain water supplies in the area of the PT PPM plantation. 2. Build a border in water resources. 3. Create Build the water pipes	Availability of clean water for consumption purposes (drinking and cooking)

and floods season.		and sustain clean water from the sources. 4. Build artesian wells.	
6. Land for community and environmental pollution			
There are no clear boundary markers between community livelihood area and company area. The village people are still consider that the money received as 'permissions' payment Land clearing in the manga two causes a lot of dead fish	Area markers should be build The payment purposes have to be clearly defined to the people. Tuba tree are not allowed to be cut	1. The company and community together make the boundaries between the public area and the plantation area. 2. Socialization on payment purposes by the company to the village people. 3. Involving the village people on land clearing.	1. There is a clear areas division which mutually agreed by two parties. 2. Avoid land use conflicts between the land for people livelihood and the company. 3. There is a mutual understanding to avoid conflicts between communities and company. 4. Land clearings will not spoil anything related with the people's livelihoods.

4.b. Summary HCVA Management Plan (Location and Time of Execution) in PT Permata Putera Mandiri concession

No.	HCV Area	Inventory and identification of land cover conditions in HCVA (ha)	Marking Area Boundaries (km)	Maintenance of boundary markers (km)	Protection of Area, Flora and Wildlife			Public Education	Employees Training (people/village)	Preparing / Improving SOP	Institutional	Public Consultation
					Sign Board (containing a prohibition to damage the flora and hunt the wildlife or interfere the HCVA) (unit)	Maintenance of Sign Board	Patrol (km)					
1	Aitarokana River	3,04	4	4	1	1	4	Villages of Atori, Karirif, Benawa Dua, Benawa Satu, Puragi, Sumano and Tawanggire	10	Company's Office of PT PPM	Company's Office of PT Permata Putera Mandiri and village communities of Atori, Karirif, Benawa Dua, Benawa Satu, Puragi, Sumano and Tawanggire	Coordination with related agencies at villages, district sand regency levels (Held by Managers)
2	Awanago River	27,42	12	12	1	1	12					
3	Didirowage River	8,3	5	5	1	1	5					
4	Gigito River	18,45	3	3	1	1	3					
5	Girio River	12,15	4	4	1	1	4					
6	Hopipo River	9,62	3	3	1	1	3					
7	Katemahere River	102,59	8	8	2	2	8					
8	Kobimare River	62,35	6	6	1	1	6					
9	Magone River	20,43	4	4	1	1	4					
10	Ogian River	55,62	3	3	1	1	3					
11	Sarifin River	52,9	40	40	1	1	40					
12	Siropoi River	107,37	5	5	2	2	5					
13	Tarare River	15,85	6	6	1	1	6					

No.	HCV Area	Inventory and identification of land cover conditions in HCVA (ha)	Marking Area Boundaries (km)	Maintenance of boundary markers (km)	Protection of Area, Flora and Wildlife			Public Education	Employees Training (people/village)	Preparing / Improving SOP	Institutional	Public Consultation
					Sign Board (containing a prohibition to damage the flora and hunt the wildlife or interfere the HCVA) (unit)	Maintenance of Sign Board	Patrol (km)					
14	Tatakerahiri River	11,15	4	4	1	1	4					
15	Udagaga River	32,59	10	10	1	1	10					
16	Waburo River	29,24	7	7	1	1	7					
17	D.Aitarokana	60,33	2.43	2.43	1	1	2.43					
18	D.Kaupiaebubuk	29,63	0.8	0.8	1	1	0.8					
19	D.Tikanebubuk	28,33	1.05	1.05	1	1	1.05					
20	Peat lands	2.660,87	81	81	2	2	81					
21	Flooded areas	414,86	34.2	34.2	2	2	34.2					
22	Sulfuric acid areas	284,59	27.9	27.9	2	2	27.9					
23	Terare Sago Lands	84,05	4.3	4.3	2	2	4.3					
24	Atori Sago Lands	257,58	5.5	5.5	2	2	5.5					
25	Benawa II Sago Lands	422,57	10	10	2	2	10					
26	Puragi Sago Lands	239,44	6.05	6.05	2	2	6.05					
27	Sacred Moyang Sibau	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	1	1	0.0001					

No.	HCV Area	Inventory and identification of land cover conditions in HCVA (ha)	Marking Area Boundaries (km)	Maintenance of boundary markers (km)	Protection of Area, Flora and Wildlife			Public Education	Employees Training (people/village)	Preparing / Improving SOP	Institutional	Public Consultation
					Sign Board (containing a prohibition to damage the flora and hunt the wildlife or interfere the HCVA) (unit)	Maintenance of Sign Board	Patrol (km)					
28	Moyang Arina	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	1	1	0.0001					
29	Zezero graveyard	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	1	1	0.0001					
30	Sacred Biakoriye	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	1	1	0.0001					
31	Timotius Kabiye graveyad	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	1	1	0.0001					
32	Gong/Didiro	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	1	1	0.0001					
33	Kaamorao graveyard	0.001	0.0001	0.0001	1	1	0.0001					
Time of Execution		Once And will be held in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Held gradually and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Every year	Held gradually and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Held gradually and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Every week or every month, started in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Started in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Every year and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Once And held in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Once And held in RKAP 2013 or 2014	Every Semester (6 month)

Types of HCV, Location, Monitored Indicators, Objectives and its Implementation Method in The HCVA Monitoring in The Area of PT. Permata Putera Mandiri

Type of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Objectives	Benchmark	Methods	
					Data Collection and Analysis	Monitoing Period
HCV1.2. Endangered Species	Riparian of Kamundan River Riparian of Sarifin River	• Numbers and Composition of wildlife species (mammals, reptiles and aves) and flora on each of HCV 1.2 area • Distribution and abundance species on each HCV 1.2 area; • Intensity of the interference to the species presence on each HCV 1.2 area • Species density of endangered plant species	• Periodic Identification of the number and composition of plant – wildlife species in each HCV 1.2 areas; • Periodic identification on the distribution and abundance species in each HCV 1.2 areas • Identify the level of interference to species in each HCV 1.2 areas • Identify density of endangered plant species.	**Good :** Constant or increased Wildlife species diversity, and plant species density including RTE on each HCV 1.2 areas **Moderate:** Wildlife species diversity, and plant species density including RTE on each HCV 1.2 areas have decreased <50%. **Bad :** Wildlife species diversity, and plant species density including RTE on each HCV 1.2 areas have decreased >50%.	• Material and Equipment : Map of working area, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, measuring tape, plastic rope, and stationery • Method : Direct observations on each HCV 1.2 manage area • Data Analysis Method : Descriptive analysis • Concluding Method : When indicator value shows “moderate” and “bad”, existing HCV 1.2 area management should be improved.	Intensity of interference should be done once in a month Other indicators are once in a year and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014
HCV1.3 Areas that Contain Habitat for Viable Populations of Endangered, Restricted Range or Protected Species	Riparian of Aitarokana River Riparian of Awanago River Riaprian of Girio River Riparian of Kamundan River Riparian of Magone River Riaprian of Siropoi River Riparian of Udagaga River Lake of Kaupiae Bubuk	• Intensity of the interference to each HCV 1.3 area, including the danger of fire • Diversity and Abundance of plant-wildlife species • Actual implementation and percentage of the survival plants which grown in rehabilitation activities	• Identify the Intensity of interference to each HCV 1.3 area including the danger of fire; • Identify the diversity of plant-wildlife species periodically • Identify the actual implementation and percent survival of plants grown in rehabilitation activities	**Good :** Constant and maintained HCV 1.3 areas **Moderate :** Constant and maintained HCV 1.3 areas **Bad : degradation of** HCV 1.3 areas decreased due to default maintaining the area	• Material and Equipment : Map of working area, GPS, camera, compass, tally sheet, measuring tape, plastic rope, and stationery • Method : Direct observations on each HCV 1.3 manage area • Data Analysis Method : Descriptive analysis • Concluding Method : When indicator value shows “moderate” and “bad”, existing HCV 1.3 area management should be improved	Intensity of interference should be done once in a month Other indicators are once in a year and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014

Type of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Objectives	Benchmark	Methods	
					Data Collection and Analysis	Monitoing Period
	Lake of Tikane Bubuk					
NKT2.3. Area That Contains Viable Population of Natural Species Representatives	Riparian of Kamundan river Lake of Kaupiae Bubuk	• Intensity of the interference to each HCV 2.3 area including the danger of fire • Diversity of plant-wildlife species . • Diversity and abundance of wildlife species . • Actual implementation and percentage of the survival of plantswhich grown in rehabilitation activities	• Identify the intensity of interference to each HCV 2.3 area including the danger of fire • Identify the diversity of plant-wildlife species • Identify the diversity and abundance of wildlife species • Actual implementation and percentage of the survival of plants grown in rehabilitation activities	**Good :** Constant and maintained HCV 2.3 areas **Moderate:** Constant and maintained HCV 2.3 areas **Bad : degradation of** HCV 2.3 areas (> 0,5 m/yr) decreased due to default maintaining the area	• Material and Equipment : Map of working area, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, measuring tape, plastic rope, and stationery • Method : Direct observations on each HCV 2.3 manage area • Data Analysis Method : Descriptive analysis • Concluding Method : When indicator value shows "moderate" and "bad", existing HCV 2.3 area management should be improved.	Intensity of interference should be done once in a month Other indicators are once in a year and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014
HCV 3. Area That Contain Rare or Threatened Endangered Ecosystem	Peat lands Sulfuric acid areas	• Intensity of interference to each HCV 3 area including the danger of fire • Height changes of peat's water surface	• Identify the intensity of interference to each HCV 3 area • Identify the peat swamp changes	**Good :** Constant and maintained HCV .3 areas **Moderate :** Damaged peat swamp lands is low (< 25%) and level of the damage is moderate **Bad :** Damaged peat swamp lands is low (> 50%) and level of the damage is high	• Material and Equipment : Map of working area, GPS, camera, peat borer, ph paper, plastic rope, and stationery • Method : Direct observations on each HCV 3 manage area • Data Analysis Method : Descriptive analysis • Concluding Method When indicator value shows "moderate" and "bad", existing HCV 3 area management should be improved.	Intensity of interference should be done once in a month Other indicators are once in a year and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014
HCV 4.1. Area or Ecosystem	Riparian of Aitarokana River	• Intensity of interference to each HCV 4.1 area including the danger of fire	• Identify the intensity of interference and water quality changes for each HCV 4.1 areas	**Good :** No interference, good water quality and no pollution on each HCV 4.1	• Material and Equipment : Map of working area, GPS, camera, PH meter, tally sheet, measuring tape, plastic rope, and stationery	Intensity of interference should be done once in a

Type of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Objectives	Benchmark	Methods	
					Data Collection and Analysis	Monitoing Period
That is Important to Provide Water and Flood Control For Downstream Communities	Riparian of Awanago river Riparian of Didirowage river Riparian of Gigito river Riparian of Girio river Riparian of Hopipo river Riparian of Kamundan river Riparian of Katemahere river Riaprian of Kobimare river Riparian of Magone river Riparian of Ogian river Riparian of Sarifin river Riparian of Siropoi river Riparian of Tarare river Riparian of Tatakerahiri river Riparian of Udagaga river Riparian of Waburo river Lake of Aitarokana Lake of Kaupiae Bubuk	• Diversity and density of plat spesies in the surrounding HCV 4.1 areas. • Diversity and abundance of wildlife species. • Actual implementation and percentage of thesurvival of plants which grown in rehabilitation activities, and HCVA 4.1 monitoring. • River width changes	• Identify the diversity and density of plat spesies in the surrounding HCV 4.1 areas • Identify the actual implementation and percent age of the survival of plants which grown in rehabilitation activities, and HCVA 4.1 monitoring • Identify the river width changes	areas **Moderate :** Interference started arise, degraded water quality and pollution started arise on HCV 4.1 areas **Bad :** Severe interference arised, poor water quality and pollution arised on HCV 4.1 areas .	• Method : Direct observations on each HCV 4.1 manage area • Data Analysis Method : Descriptive analysis • Concluding Method When indicator value shows “moderate” and “bad”, existing HCV 4.1 area management should be improved.	month Other indicators are once in a year and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014

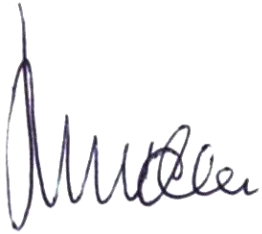
Type of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Objectives	Benchmark	Methods	
					Data Collection and Analysis	Monitoing Period
	Lake of Tikane Bubuk Peat Land Sulfat Acid Areas					
HCV 5. Area That Serves Important Functions in Meeting the Basic Needs of Local Community	Riparian of Katemahere river Lake of Aitarokana Lake of Tikane Bubuk Lake of Kaupiae Bubuk Dusun Sagu Atori Dusun Sagu Benawa II Dusun Sagu Puragi Dusun Sagu Terare	• Intensity of interference / level of damages on areas around the rivers • River water quality • Intensity of interaction between local communities with HCV5 areas	• Identify the intensity of interference / level of damages on water sources areas • Identify the intensity of interaction between local communities with HCV5 areas	**Good :Constant and maintained** Areas surround therivers in order to have a / better water quality **Moderate:** Water quality tends to decline but still suitable for consumption **Bad:** Water quality declined and not suitable for consumption	• Material and Equipment : Map of working area, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, measuring tape, plastic rope, and stationery • Method : Direct observations on each HCV 5 manage area • Data Analysis Method : Descriptive analysis • Concluding Method When indicator value shows “moderate” and “bad”, existing HCV 5 area management should be improved.	Level of damageshould be carry out once in a month. Water quality is should be carry out in a year and started in RKAP 2013 or 2014
HCV 6. Area that Provide Important Role for Local Communities Cultural Identity	Lake of Aitarokana Sacred Moyang Sibau Moyang Arina Zezero Graveyard Sacredt Biakoriye Timotius Kabiye Graveyard Gong/ Didiro	• Intensity of interference / level of damage on the sacred places • Intensity of interaction between local communities with HCV6 areas	• Identify the intensity of interference / level of damage on the sacred places • Identify the intensity of interaction between local communities with HCV6 areas	**Good : Constant and maintained** Areas surround the sacred place **Moderate :** Damaged of the sacred place areas is low (< 25%) and level of the damage is moderate or Damaged of the sacred place areas is moderate (< 50%) and the level should be consider as low damage	• Material and Equipment : Map of working area, GPS, camera, compass, binoculars, tally sheet, measuring tape, plastic rope, and stationery • Method : Direct observations on each HCV 6 manage area • Data Analysis Method : Descriptive analysis • Concluding Method When indicator value shows “moderate” and “bad”, existing HCV 6 area management need	Level of damage should be carry out once in a month. Other indicators should be carry out once in a year and started at RKAP of 2011

Type of HCV	Location	Monitored Indicators	Objectives	Benchmark	Methods	
					Data Collection and Analysis	Monitoing Period
	Kaamorao Graveyard			**Bad :** Damaged of the sacred place areas is broad (> 50%) and level of the damage is high	to be improved.	

5. Internal Responsibility

This Summary of Management Plan PT PPM has been approved by the management of PT PPM

September 2014



Akhir bin Man
General Manager PT. PPM

Indra P. Hutabarat
Head of Sustainability Department